THE N°. 6.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

FRIDAY, *May* 31, 1745.

NICE (a City of Piedmont, in Italy), January 8.

AFTER the Troops commanded by the Marquis de Caſtelar had taken Poſſeſſion of Oneglia, that General ſent Brigadier de Ahumda with a Detachment, to attack 12 Independent Companies poſted upon the neighbouring Hills, which was ſo well executed, that the Enemy were obliged retire with Precipitation. They had 30 Men killed, 24 nded, and a Captain and 7 Voluntiers taken Priſoners: The s on our Side was very inconſiderable. The Marquis de telar has alſo made himſelf Maſter of Loano, where he found ieces of Braſs Cannon, 4 of Iron, ſome Mortars, and a great antity of military Stores. By the taking of this Place, our oops have an open Communication with the State of Genoa; all the Imperial Fiefs which the King of Sardinia was poſed of on this Coaſt, have paid Homage to Don Philip. The rquis has ſecured all the Avenues of Piedmont, to prevent Enemy from coming to diſturb us.

Liſbon, Jan. 19. We learn by Letters from St. Michael, e of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands), that they had a dread- Hurricane there in October laſt, which laſted two Days, and a vaſt deal of Miſchief. All the Houſes in the Town of yal, ſituated by the Sea ſide, were quite blown down; and Rubbiſh and Materials carried into the Sea. The Torrents med by a prodigious heavy Rain, which came down at the ne Time, entirely drowned the Town of Pavaſam, and 180 rſons utterly periſhed in the Waters. The Town of Villanca was alſo deſtroyed by the ſame Torrents. The River ich runs through Great Ribeira was ſwelled to ſuch a Degree, at the Water flowed over the Bridge, tho' the Center-Arch 40 Feet high. Part of the Ponte Delgada, Capital of the and, likewiſe ſuffered very much; the Wind having blown wn many Houſes, tho' built with Stone.

Hague, Jan. 25. Advices from Paris pretend, that it hath en agreed upon at Verſailles and Madrid, that as ſoon as the ench and Spaniſh Squadrons ſhall be joined at Breſt, they are ſail together into the Channel, and attack the Engliſh Fleet; hereby they propoſe to oblige England to call home Admiral owley's Fleet; or elſe to clear the Channel, and ſo facilitate e Siege of Oſtend, which it is no longer doubted but France s in her Eye.

Francfurt, Jan. 27. The French have impoſed 225000 Flons *per* Month Contribution, on the Electorate of Mentz; and ve taxed the neighbouring States in proportion; uſing ſuch cts of Violence in collecting theſe Contributions as no General, o meant to preſerve good Diſcipline, would permit in a Country reduced by Arms. There had been a Dutch Colonel at Neuweid, beating up for Recruits; and the French carried him off, together with his military Cheſt. It was with this View, that in the Night of the 24th, Captain Bourneville, at the Head of 200 French Huſſars, entered the Town, and committed many Inſolencies; on which the Count of Neuweid aſſembled two Companies of his own Militia, and put himſelf at their Head: The French Huſſars ſhewing a ſtrong Inclination to attack them, the Count fearing his People would not behave very well, being new raiſed, advanced to confer with the Captain; who immediately ordered him to be ſurrounded, and taken Priſoner. The Count expoſtulated with the Officer on this flagrant piece of ill Conduct, but to no Purpoſe; ſo that he was forced to ſign a Paper, acknowleging himſelf a Priſoner of War, before he could obtain his Liberty on his Parole.

Turin (the Capital City of Savoy in Italy), January 31. His Sardinian Majeſty has diſpatched a Courier to the Engliſh Conſul at Genoa, with Letters (to be forwarded with all Speed) to Admiral Rowley at Port Mahon, ſolliciting him in the ſtrongeſt Terms, to come without the leaſt Delay, with his whole Squadron, on our Coaſts; to ſtop the Progreſs of the Confederate Troops, who are advancing upon us inſenſibly through the State of Genoa.

Vienna, Feb. 10. Baron Erthal, Miniſter from the Elector of Mentz, will, after his Miſſion to Hanover, Berlin, and Dreſden, repair to Prague, to notify the Vacancy of the Imperial Throne, and to invite that Electorate to the Election.

Nurenburg (the Metropolis of the Circle of Franconia, in Germany), Feb. 16. The Circle of Suabia has put a Garriſon of 500 regular Troops into Landau, leſt the French, on their Retreat from the Upper Palatinate, ſhould ſeize upon that important Poſt.

Hamburg (in the Circle of Lower Saxony), Feb. 16. The Empreſs of Ruſſia has reſolved to accede to the Quadruple Alliance; and to furniſh the Allies with 35000 Men, which are already in Motion, and will enter Germany about the Middle of March.

Munſter (the Capital of the Circle of Weſtphalia in Germany), Feb. 17. Ten Thouſand Men of the Troops of this Biſhoprick, under the Command of General Gengen, marched on the 13th and 14th, in order to join the Allies on the River Lahne.

Paris, Feb. 19. The King has declared, that he would in no ſort concern himſelf with the Election of a new Emperor, if he was not forced thereto by the Court of Vienna and it's Allies acting againſt the Conſtitutions of the Empire, whereof his Majeſty is Guarantee. Since the Army of the Allies have paſſed the Rhine, in order to advance upon our Troops, in the

the Electorate of Mentz; Marshal Maillebois, who was to have repassed that River, has received counter Orders.

Francfurt, Feb. 20. The French Troops are in full March from all Parts, in order to pass the Rhine once again at Worms and Oppenheim, where they have Bridges over the River. All their Ministers and Generals agree in declaring, It is the King their Master's Design, that they shall evacuate the Empire entirely; and indeed this seems to be their View, that their Retreat may seem to be voluntary: For should they make any Stay behind the River Rhine, or pretend to form themselves there, it would look as if they were glad to secure themselves behind a River, which could not easily or hastily be passed. We have certain Intelligence, that the Troops of the same Nation are withdrawing with equal Caution and Diligence, from Suabia and Bavaria, in order, if possible, to regain Alsace. We attribute all this to the vigorous Resolutions taken by the Circles of Franconia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine, to unite their Forces, in order to drive Foreigners out of Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 20, N. S. Upon the 15th a Courier, preceded by five Postilions, arrived here from General Lehwald, who had the command of a Body of Prussians in the County of Glatz. The first News that we had upon his Arrival was, that the said Body, amounting to 6000 Men, the greatest Part Hussars, had attacked and routed a Body of 12000 regular Austrian Troops; that 500 of them had been killed upon the Spot, and 300 made Prisoners of War, and that the Prussians had taken 4 Pieces of their Cannon. In the Account that was published here the following Day, it was said, that the Austrians had 900 Men killed, but that very few were taken Prisoners; they having retired into the Woods and Mountains, and the Prussians not having any regular Cavalry to pursue them.

Bonn (a City in the Circle of Lower Rhine), Feb. 22. Monsr. D'Ageu, Aid de Camp to the French King, and who was some Time ago his Minister at Brussels, has been taken by a Party of Austrian Hussars, and sent to the Duke of Aremberg. The Count de Sade was surprized at Zinzag, a Village belonging to the Elector Palatine. Yesterday we received Advice here, that the French have marched 3 or 4000 Men into Munich, with Drums beating and Colours flying.

Hague, Feb. 23. The Earl of Chesterfield having presented a Memorial to their High Mightinesses, it is said, that as soon as he receives an Answer, he will enter into a Negotiation of great Importance. It is said, that his Excellency has been named by his Britannic Majesty, to assist in Quality of Ambassador Extraordinary, at the ensuing Election of an Emperor.

We have certain Intelligence, that the Allied Army passed the Rhine on the 26th, and that the French were retiring with great Precipitation out of Germany.

We have also very good Intelligence, that the Prussian Minister, at a neighbouring Court, having insinuated that the Death of the Emperor might afford an Occasion of restoring Peace, if the Court of Vienna would embrace it; to which it was answered, that Peace was always an acceptable Thing; and that if those who began the War would ask it, it was not impossible but it might be yielded to upon reasonable Terms.

LONDON, February 9.

On Tuesday last the King went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Act for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry; and two private Bills: After which his Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'IT is with great Pleasure that I take this Opportunity to assure you, of my entire Satisfaction in the Dispatch and Unanimity of your Proceedings, in this Session of Parliament; and in the Zeal you have shewn for the common Cause, and for the Honour and true Interest of Great-Britain.

'*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

'I return you my Thanks for the Readiness and Chearfulness with which you have already provided so considerable a Part of the Supplies: And I doubt not but the same Zeal and good Disposition, will induce you to enable me to make good the Alliances I am already engaged in; and to concert such other Measures, in this important Conjuncture, as shall be judged necessary for the Support of the Queen of Hungary, and for carrying on the present War with Vigour, in order to procure a safe and honourable Peace.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'I have, in Conjunction with the Queen of Hungary and the States General, concluded a Treaty with the King of Poland, which I will order to be laid before you. Let me earnestly recommend to you the Continuance of the same Steadiness and Harmony in your Deliberations, which cannot fail to give great Encouragement to my Allies, and to add great Weight to our Efforts.'

Yesterday we had an Account from Chatham, that the Pembroke Man of War of 60 Guns, lately rebuilt there, and rigg'd, having been ordered to Blackstakes to take in her Guns, and falling down the River for that Purpose, met with a Squall of Wind, by which she was overset; and 100 of her Men, 7 Officers, with a great many Women, were drowned.

Feb. 12. We learn by private Letters from Petersburg, that besides the 12000 Men granted by the Czarina to his Britannic Majesty, 20000 more are to march in the Spring, for the Service of the maritime Powers; in consideration of which, her Imperial Majesty is to receive an annual Subsidy of 500000 Rubles, during the Continuance of the War.

The Army of the Allies in the Netherlands, consists of 70000 effective Men; and that on the Rhine, commanded by the Duke of Aremberg, of 45000.

It is said, that 12 Millions will be granted for the Service of the ensuing Year.

Feb. 19. Yesterday Messieurs Bellisles crossed from the Isle of Dogs to Greenwich, lay there last Night, and this Day went to Kew-Ferry, where they crossed the Thames again, and proceeded to Windsor directly.

We hear that Mr. Vaneck, the great Remittancer, was ordered by the French Court, to pay them 120000*l.* on their landing in England.

By a Letter to a Gentleman here, we understand, that two of our Privateers have taken six French Turkey Ships, all of them richly laden.

Feb. 21. Yesterday the Board of Ordnance received Orders to expedite 150 battering Cannon, for the Army in Flanders.

Orders have been given to the first Battalion of Foot-Guards, to hold themselves in Readiness to go to Flanders, whither they will be sent towards the End of next Month.

There is Advice, that several Ships of Force are just sailed from St. Malo's to the Westward, as 'tis supposed, to make an Attack on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Feb. 23. Yesterday it was resolved in a grand Committee, that 8*l.* per Tun be granted on all French Wines imported, and 4*l.* per Tun on other Wines imported from foreign Ports; and that 2 Millions be granted by way of Lottery and Annuities, for the Service of the Year 1745, to be charged on the additional Duties on Wines.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany will, we hear, be speedily crowned King of Bohemia, in order to make him an unexceptionable Candidate for the Imperial Dignity.

Some Advices from Hamburg insinuate, that the Business of M. de Valori, at the Court of Dresden, was to offer his Polish Majesty the Interest of his Master at the approaching Election; on Condition that Staniflaus succeed in Poland.

According

ccording to private Letters from Vienna, a Treaty of Mar- is on Foot between the young Elector of Bavaria and a cer- Princeſs; which, if it takes Effect, will probably unite the ſes of Auſtria and Bavaria.

The Election for an Emperor is to be on the firſt Day of June : The Candidates are, the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, the ſtor of Bavaria. the King of Poland, and the King of Pruſſia. There are Letters in Town which give an Account, that the aron, the largeſt of the two French Men of War from St. mingo (which were chaſed by the Hampton-Court and adnought), was burnt a few Days ago at Breſt; but by what ident is not known. Some ſay that 500 of her Hands pe- ed thereby.

BOSTON, May 6.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Ship Princeſs Mary, of 60 Guns, ſailed n Nantaſket-Road, to join Commodore Warren off Louiſburg, he great Satisfaction of all the Well-wiſhers to that import- Expedition, who had been under much Concern that this ant Ship has been ſo long from her Station, at this critical njuncture.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Rouſe, Commander of a Snow of 20 ns, in the Service of this Government, arrived here in 7 Days m Canſo, and brings the following Account of our Army Fleet; *viz.* That all the Forces were arrived, and that the my was ſtill at Canſo, in good Health and high Spirits, and y impatient to be in Action; but had not been able to land the French Shore, for the Ice that was in all the Bays and rbours. However, as the Ice began to break away, the Ge- al intended to ſail for Chapparouge-Bay the firſt fair Wind. was informed by ſome of the Enemy who were taken Pri- ers, that the Soldiers in Louiſburg having mutinied in De- mber laſt, for Want of Pay, the Governor was obliged to call all the Men upon the Iſland to ſuppreſs them.

The Connecticut Forces, who were convoyed by their Colo- Sloop, and one fitted out by Rhode-Iſland Colony, were t in their Paſſage to Canſo, by a French Ship of upwards of Guns, and full of Men. The Rhode-Iſland Sloop engaged e Frenchman very briſkly, and kept him in Play, 'til the Con- ticut Sloop had carried off the Tranſports, which afterwards rived ſafe at Canſo: The Rhode-Iſland Sloop ſuffered ſo much the Engagement, that it was with the utmoſt Difficulty ſhe caped being taken. —— The Ship afterwards fell in with the hode-Iſland Snow, and Capt. Fletcher of this Town, who oth engaged her ſmartly for ſome Time, and did her a great al of Damage; but having the Heels of them got clear off. — She was afterwards met by Capt. Rouſe, who engaged r 6 or 7 Hours, in which Time he expended 500 Weight of owder; and would certainly have taken her, if ſhe had not ntſailed him. —— It is not certainly known, whether this hip came directly from France or Martinico; but moſt proba- y from the latter Place; the Priſoners lately taken having in- rmed, that there was a Ship of the ſame Force at Martinico, at was blown off laſt Fall, laden with Stores.

Laſt Friday Capt. Gayton, in a large Ship, with about 30 uns, ſailed for Canſo, to join our Fleet in thoſe Parts. And the ſame time ſailed ſeveral Veſſels with Proviſions and Stores r the Fleet and Army.

Laſt Saturday Night Capt. Rouſe ſailed for his Station off ape Breton.

As Cape Breton, at preſent engages the Attention of our Readers, perhaps the following ſhort Account of the Importance of that Place, will not be diſagreeable to many of them.

The Iſland of Breton, or as the French call it, the Iſle Roy- lies between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia; and is about Leagues long, and near 10 broad. The Soil is but indiffe- nt, but the Coaſt is full of good Harbours, in moſt of which the French have ſmall Settlements, and Stages for the Fiſhery; but there are no Fortifications of any Conſequence, except at Louiſburg. This Town is about 3 Quarters of a Mile long, and nearly oval: It is regularly fortified on the Land-ſide, and the Harbour defended by ſeveral Batteries.

This Iſland was given to the French by the [*word illegible*] Treaty of Utrecht; and by the Advantage of it, they have carried on a prodigious Fiſhery, annually employing 1000 Sail of Veſſels, from 200 to 400 Tons; and 20000 Men. It is computed that they cure 5 Millions of Quintals of Fiſh, one Year with another: And in 1730, they carried to Marſeilles only, 2200 Thouſand Quintals.

From hence it plainly appears to have been a vaſt Nurſery of Seamen, and a prodigious Addition to the Riches and Strength of France; and that the Reduction of it muſt be a proportionable Increaſe of the Number of Britiſh Seamen, and of the Wealth of Britain, and the Britiſh Dominions in America: For the French, if removed from thence, have no other Shelter for their Fiſhery, nearer than Old France; and therefore muſt of Neceſſity drop it in a great Meaſure.

From the Situation of the Iſland, it commands the Navigation up the great River St. Lawrence, and ſo cuts off all Communication with Quebeck; by which Means the whole Country of Canada, muſt in a little Time fall into the Hands of the Engliſh, if they are once Maſters of Cape Breton: Some of the many Conſequences of which, are as follow.

The French Sugar Iſlands would loſe the chief Vend for their Rum and Molaſſes, and the Supply of Lumber and Proviſions they now have from Canada; and the Engliſh Iſlands would gain both. —— Great-Britain muſt have a boundleſs Vend for all Kinds of her Manufactures, and command the valuable Trade in Furr, with all the Indian Nations: And thoſe of them who live near the Engliſh Settlements, will have no French Miſſionaries to ſtir them up to a miſchievous and expenſive War.

While on the other Hand, ſo long as the French keep Poſſeſſion of that Place, all the Britiſh Plantations in North America will be liable to perpetual Annoyance, from their Parties and Indians by Land; and all the Britiſh Navigation to, and in America, from their Privateers and Men of War; as we have ſufficiently experienced the laſt Summer.

The only Reflection I ſhall make from theſe Facts is, that every Man who loves his Country, ought to pray for the Succeſs of the preſent Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Capt. Stanley, who arrived on Tueſday laſt from Boſton, met with a Rhode-Iſland Privateer, Capt. Dennis, homeward bound with a Spaniſh Prize, which had 30000 Dollars on board and a Cargo worth 40000 more. Dennis and Conkland, in Concert, have taken 17 Prizes ſince November laſt; but the former with two of her Prizes, falling in with two Spaniſh Men of War, was roughly uſed, and had much Difficulty to eſcape, with the Loſs of them both.

By a Liſt handed about here, it appears, that ſince the Commencement of the War with Spain, there have been taken, caſt away, and loſt, of the Veſſels belonging to this Port, 30 Ships, 17 Snows, 25 Brigantines, and 20 Sloops; in all, 92 Sail: Of which 25 were taken by the Spaniards, 12 by the French, and the reſt caſt away, or loſt at Sea, or taken, and never heard of.

May 23. Saturday laſt arrived Capt. Bowne, from Providence, by whom we learn, that a ſmall Privateer of that Place, commanded by John Gardner, with 9 Men only, had taken ſo much ſmall Craft on the Spaniſh Coaſt, as to ſhare 1000 Pieces of Eight per Man.

By a Letter from Charles-Town in Carolina, it is confirmed that the Snow Cruizer, Capt. Clymer, of this Place, in Company

pany with some other Privateers, has carried in there 2 French Ships, one of 400, and the other of 200 Tons, laden with Sugar and Indigo, valued at 25000 *l.* Sterling.

By a Letter from Rhode-Island to a Gentleman here, we have Advice, that 9 Sail of French Vessels, with the Commodore, from Martinico, have fallen into the Hands of the Cruizers, off Cape-Breton; and that they learnt by some Prisoners, that the Fleet from France was daily expected, which they hoped to give a good Account of.

ANNAPOLIS, May 31.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated May 25, 1745.

'The New-England Troops landed near Louisburg the 29th of April; and tho' the Enemy opposed their Landing, they repulsed them, and drove them into the Town, taking some Persons of Distinction Prisoners. The French deserted the great Battery, which was immediately possessed by our Troops, who hoisted English Colours; and found there 25 42 Pounders, and 2 8 Pounders, spik'd up, with some Shot; but our Workmen have rendered them fit for Use, and they have been turned upon the Town with Success. The Enemy have received no Supply, save one Vessel with Wine; and have sunk all their Vessels in the Harbour. It is intended to attack the Island Battery in Boats from our Fleet. They have drove the French from St. Peter's, and burnt it. They have erected a Battery within 400 Yards of the Town, and all Communication is cut off. They desire a Reinforcement of 1000 Men; which shews they look upon taking the Place, to be a Matter of more Difficulty than they at first expected. The Letters from Cape-Breton are dated the 12th of May.

On Monday-Night an Express arrived here, from the Northward, which set out the next Morning for Williamsburg: It is said to have been dispatched from Commodore Warren to the Governor of Virginia, to order any Men of War which may arrive in that Colony, to proceed immediately to Cape-Breton.

On Wednesday last arrived here the Ship Elizabeth, Capt. Mackenzie, from London; as also two other Ships, in Patuxent: By whom we learn, that the late Report of Admiral Rowley's being beat in the Mediterranean, is entirely groundless; and that the Fleet, bound to Virginia and Maryland, which they left a few Days before they entered the Capes, may be daily expected.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annapolis, May 24. 1745.

THE Subscriber being Impowered by *Robert Dinwiddie*, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Customs, to Sell the following Tracts of Land, *viz. Postern-Hole* 500 Acres, the *Level* 500 Acres, and two Thirds of the *Fork* containing 500 Acres in all, lying on *Sassafras* River; *Providence* on *Swan* Creek containing 300 Acres; which Lands did belong to *Peregrine Brown*, late of *London*, Merchant, deceased, and became the Right of the Crown for Money the said *Brown* owed.

Any Person inclining to Purchase the said Lands, or any of them, shall have any of them at a reasonable Price, in Sterling Money or Bills of Exchange, and for further Information may apply to

D. DULANY.

May 29, 1745.

To be SOLD,

BY the Subscriber, on the 28th of *June* next, at *Upper Marlborough* in *Prince George's* County, the following Tracts of Land; *viz.* One Tract called *Joseph's Park*, containing 310 Acres; one other Tract called *The Dunghill*, containing 550 Acres; also another Tract of Land called *Ratsford's Island*, containing 64 Acres; likewise another Tract called *Knave's Disappointment*, lying on *Rock Creek*, containing 200 Acres; and one other Tract called *The Widow's Mite*, lying also on *Rock-Creek*, containing 47 Acres.

The above Lands are all settled, and conveniently situated on *Potomack* River; with very good Improvements.

Any Persons who want to see the Titles, may apply to

JAMES RUSSELL.

QUilting-Work of all Kinds, performed at the Subscriber's House in *Annapolis*, in the best and neatest Manner, as cheap as in *London*; by a Person from *England*, brought up to the said Business.

SIMON DUFF.

AT the Subscriber's Shop, at the Sign of the Top-sail Sheet Block, near the Market house in *Annapolis*, may be had all Sorts of Blocks for Shipping, at reasonable Rates: All Gentlemen, Planters, and others, may also be supplied with suitable Blocks for Tobacco-Prizes. Likewise, at the same Place are made and sold Pumps for Shipping, and Wells, by

THOMAS FLEMING.

To be SOLD,

A Likely Servant-Man's Time, who has about 6 Years to serve: He is a strong, healthy, young Fellow, well-seasoned to the Climate, and is able to do any Country-Work.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the said Servant's Time, may enquire of the Printer hereof, and be further satisfied.

THE Subscriber having a good Boat and Hands, fit to transport Gentlemen, or others free to pass, to *Virginia*, gives Notice, that there is constant Attendance at his House at *Nanjemoy* on *Potomack* River.

RICHARD HARRISON.

THE Subscriber hereby informs all Gentlemen and others, who may have Occasion to pass over to *Virginia*, that there is a good Boat and Hands at the Post-Office at *Nanjemoy*, on *Potomack* River; where they may depend on constant Attendance, by

ROBERT DADE.

A Certain Person has some Paper Money to dispose of for Bills of Exchange. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-street*, where Advertisements are taken in, and any Persons may be supplied with this Paper.